

5                   **Coriolis Mass Flow Rate/Density/Viscosity Sensor**  
                    **with Two Bent Measuring Tubes**

10                   Background and Summary of the Invention

                    This invention relates to a mass flow  
                    rate/density/viscosity sensor working on the Coriolis  
                    principle - herein-after referred to as a Coriolis sensor  
15                   for short - and comprising two bent measuring tubes.

                    With such Coriolis sensors, whose measuring tubes, as is  
                    well known, are set into vibration, particularly into  
                    flexural vibration with or without superposed torsional  
20                   vibration, it is possible to measure not only the  
                    instantaneous mass flow rate of a fluid flowing in a pipe,  
                    but also the density of the fluid via the instantaneous  
                    vibration frequency of the measuring tubes and the  
                    viscosity of the fluid via the power required to maintain  
25                   the vibrations of the tubes.

                    Since the temperature of the fluid is not constant during  
                    operation of the Coriolis sensor, and the density of the  
                    fluid, as is well known, is temperature-dependent, the  
30                   Coriolis sensor is commonly provided with at least one  
                    temperature sensor for measuring the temperature of the  
                    fluid. For all those measurements, the Coriolis sensor is  
                    connected into the pipe in a pressure-tight manner and  
                    generally permanently, for example via flanges.

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U.S. Patent 4,187,721 discloses a Coriolis mass flow rate/density sensor designed to be installed in a pipe through which a fluid flows at least temporarily, and comprising:

- 5     - a single, U-shaped measuring tube bent in one plane  
      symmetrically with respect to an axis of symmetry, which
  - is of one-piece construction and
  - has a straight inlet portion fixed in a support angle,
  - a straight outlet portion fixed in the support angle,
  - 10    -- an offset inlet transition portion connected with the  
      inlet portion,
  - an offset outlet transition portion connected with the  
      outlet portion,
  - a first bent portion connected with the inlet transition  
15    portion,
  - a second bent portion connected with the outlet  
      transition portion,
  - a straight base portion connecting the first and second  
      bent portions;
- 20    - an excitation system
  - which in operation causes the measuring tube together  
      with an exciter carrier to vibrate as a tuning fork,
  - a first portion of which is fixed to the base portion in  
      the area of the axis of symmetry, and
  - 25    -- a second portion of which is fixed to the exciter  
      carrier;
- a first optical sensor,
  - a first portion of which is fixed to the measuring tube  
      at a location
  - 30    --- where the inlet transition portion passes into the  
      first bent portion, and
  - a second portion of which is fixed to the support angle;  
      and
- a second optical sensor,
  - 35    -- a first portion of which is fixed to the measuring tube  
      at a location

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--- where the outlet transition portion passes into the  
second bent portion, and  
-- a second portion of which is fixed to the support angle.

5 JP-A 56 - 125 622 discloses a Coriolis mass flow rate  
sensor designed to be installed in a pipe through which a  
fluid flows at least temporarily, and comprising:  
- an omega-shaped measuring tube bent in one plane sym-  
metrically with respect to an axis of symmetry which  
10 -- is of one-piece construction and  
-- has a straight inlet portion with an inlet axis lying in  
said plane,  
-- a straight outlet portion with an outlet axis aligned  
with the inlet axis,  
15 -- an S-shaped inlet bend connected with the inlet portion,  
-- an S-shaped outlet bend connected with the outlet  
portion, and  
-- a vertex bend connecting the inlet and outlet bends;  
- an excitation system  
20 -- which in operation causes the measuring tube together  
with an exciter carrier to vibrate as a tuning fork,  
-- a first portion of which is fixed to the vertex bend in  
the area of the axis of symmetry, and  
-- a second portion of which is fixed to the exciter  
25 carrier;  
- a bar-shaped sensor carrier  
-- which extends perpendicular to the axis of symmetry,  
-- a first end of which is fixed to the measuring tube at a  
location where the inlet bend passes into the vertex  
30 bend, and  
-- a second end of which is fixed to the measuring tube at  
a location where the outlet bend passes into the vertex  
bend; and  
- a strain-gage bridge disposed as a sensor arrangement on  
35 the sensor carrier.

U.S. Patent 4,127,028 discloses a Coriolis mass flow rate sensor designed to be installed in a pipe through which a fluid flows at least temporarily, and comprising:

- a first U-shaped measuring tube bent in a first plane  
5       symmetrically with respect to a first axis of symmetry;
- a second U-shaped measuring tube bent in a second plane  
      symmetrically with respect to a second axis of symmetry,
- which measuring tubes are arranged parallel to each  
      other, are of one-piece construction, and are connected  
10       in series in terms of fluid flow, and
- each of which measuring tubes has
- a straight inlet portion,
- a straight outlet portion,
- an S-shaped inlet bend connected with the inlet  
15       portion,
- an S-shaped outlet bend connected with the outlet  
      portion,
- a first straight tube portion connected with the inlet  
      bend,
- 20    --- a second straight tube portion connected with the  
      outlet bend, and
- a semicircular base bend connected with the first and  
      second straight tube portions,
- which inlet and outlet portions extend through a fixed  
25       member,
- with the distance between the inlet and outlet portions  
      of each measuring tube being less than the distance  
      between the first and second straight tube portions of  
      the respective measuring tube;
- 30   - an excitation system
- which during operation causes the measuring tubes to  
      vibrate as a tuning fork,
- a first portion of which is fixed to the semicircular  
      base bend of the first measuring tube in the area of  
35       the axis of symmetry of the first measuring tube, and

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- a second portion of which is fixed to the semicircular base bend of the second measuring tube in the area of the axis of symmetry of the second measuring tube;
- a first optical sensor,
- 5 -- a first portion of which is fixed to the first measuring tube and a second portion of which is fixed to the second measuring tube at respective locations
- where the respective first straight tube portion passes into the respective semicircular base bend; and
- 10 - a second optical sensor,
- a first portion of which is fixed to the first measuring tube and a second portion of which is fixed to the second measuring tube at respective locations
- where the respective second straight tube portion
- 15 passes into the respective semicircular base bend.

U.S. Patent 4,622,858 discloses a Coriolis mass flow rate sensor designed to be installed in a pipe through which a fluid flows at least temporarily, and comprising:

- 20 - a first straight measuring tube;
- a second straight measuring tube,
- which measuring tubes are arranged parallel to each other,
- are of one-piece construction, and
- 25 -- are connected in parallel in terms of fluid flow by means of an inlet manifold and an outlet manifold;
- a driving mechanism
- which in operation vibrates the measuring tubes as a tuning fork,
- 30 -- a first portion of which is fixed to the first measuring tube midway between the inlet manifold and the outlet manifold, and
- a second portion of which is fixed to the second measuring tube midway between the inlet manifold and
- 35 the outlet manifold;
- a first electrodynamic sensor,

- a first portion of which is fixed to the first measuring tube midway between the driving mechanism and the inlet manifold, and a second portion of which is fixed to the second measuring tube midway between the driving
- 5 mechanism and the inlet manifold; and
- a second electrodynamic sensor,
- a first portion of which is fixed to the first measuring tube midway between the driving mechanism and the
- 10 outlet manifold, and a second portion of which is fixed to the second measuring tube midway between the driving mechanism and the outlet manifold.

U.S. Patent 6,006,609 discloses a Coriolis mass flow rate/density/viscosity sensor designed to be installed in a

15 pipe through which a fluid flows at least temporarily, and comprising:

- a single straight measuring tube of one-piece construction
- which is provided with a cantilever at its midpoint, and
- 20 -- an inlet end and an outlet end of which are mounted in a support frame which is disposed in a housing;
- an excitation arrangement
- which in operation sets the measuring tube into flexural vibrations and into torsional vibrations equal in
- 25 frequency to the flexural vibrations, and
- first portions of which are fixed to the cantilever and second portions of which are fixed to the support frame;
- a first sensor,
- 30 -- a first and a second portion of which are fixed to the measuring tube and the support frame, respectively, approximately midway between the inlet end and the cantilever; and
- a second sensor,
- 35 -- a first and a second portion of which are fixed to the measuring tube and the support frame, respectively,

approximately midway between the outlet end and the cantilever.

- U.S. Patent 5,796,011, particularly in connection with
- 5 Fig. 5, describes a Coriolis mass flow rate sensor designed to be installed in a pipe through which a fluid flows at least temporarily, and comprising:
- a first measuring tube bent in a first plane  
symmetrically with respect to a first axis of symmetry;
  - 10 - a second measuring tube bent in a second plane  
symmetrically with respect to a second axis of symmetry,
  - which measuring tubes are arranged parallel to each other and are of one-piece construction, and
  - each of which measuring tubes has
  - 15 --- a straight inlet portion with an inlet axis lying in the first plane and the second plane, respectively,
  - a straight outlet portion with an outlet axis aligned with the inlet axis,
  - an inlet bend connected with the inlet portion,
  - 20 --- an outlet bend connected with the outlet portion, and
  - a circular-arc-shaped vertex portion of minimum height connected with the inlet bend and outlet bend,
  - which inlet portions and which outlet portions are connected in parallel in terms of fluid flow by means
  - 25 of an inlet manifold and an outlet manifold, respectively, and
  - which manifolds are mounted in a support frame which forms part of a housing;
  - a first node plate rigidly connecting the two measuring
  - 30 tubes at a location
  - where the inlet bend passes into the circular-arc-shaped vertex bend;
  - a second node plate rigidly connecting the two measuring tubes at a location
  - 35 -- where the outlet bend passes into the circular-arc-shaped vertex bend;

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- an excitation system
- which in operation causes the measuring tubes to vibrate as a tuning fork,
- a first portion of which is fixed to the circular-arc-shaped vertex bend of the first measuring tube in the area of the axis of symmetry of the first measuring tube, and
- a second portion of which is fixed to the circular-arc-shaped vertex bend of the second measuring tube in the area of the axis of symmetry of the second measuring tube;
- a first sensor,
- a first portion of which is fixed to the first measuring tube and a second portion of which is fixed to the second measuring tube at respective locations
- where the respective inlet bend passes into the respective circular-arc-shaped vertex bend;
- a second sensor,
- a first portion of which is fixed to the first measuring tube and a second portion of which is fixed to the second measuring tube at respective locations
- where the respective outlet bend passes into the respective circular-arc-shaped vertex bend;
- a feedthrough mounted in the support frame opposite the circular-arc-shaped vertex bends and containing several electric conductors; and
- a printed-circuit board attached to the support frame and extending between the inlet manifold and outlet manifold and having conducting tracks
- via which leads of the excitation system and the sensors are connected to the conductors of the feedthrough.

To the above referred ensembles of features of the individual prior-art arrangements it should be added that a straight measuring tube or straight measuring tubes are preferably made of pure titanium, a high-titanium alloy,



pure zirconium, or a high-zirconium alloy, since, compared with measuring tubes of stainless steel, which is suitable material for straight measuring tubes in principle, shorter overall lengths are obtained, and that a bent measuring  
5 tube or bent measuring tubes are preferably made of stainless steel, although titanium or zirconium or their alloys are suitable materials for such tubes as well.

The design principle of the Coriolis mass flow rate sensor  
10 according to U.S. Patent 5,796,011 permits the use of only such circular-arc vertex bends which have a great radius of curvature, i.e., where the distance between the circular-arc vertex bend and the inlet/outlet axis is minimal as a function of the inside diameter and the wall thickness of  
15 the measuring tubes and of a permissible, temperature-range-induced mechanical stress. For distances between the vertex and the inlet/outlet axis that are greater than the minimum distance, however, particularly for distances greater than the minimum distance by an order of magnitude,  
20 the design principle of US. Patent 5,796,011 is unsuitable.

Therefore, starting from the design principle U.S. Patent 5,796,011, it is an object of the invention to provide a Coriolis mass flow rate/density/viscosity sensor in which  
25 the distance between the vertex of the vertex bend and the inlet/outlet axis can be virtually arbitrarily great. At the same time, high measurement accuracy, for example of the order of  $\pm 0.5\%$ , is to be achievable, manufacturing costs are to be minimized as compared to those of prior-art  
30 mass flow rate sensors, mass flow rate/density sensors, or mass flow rate/density/viscosity sensors, and a shorter overall length is to be made possible.

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To attain these objects, the invention provides a Coriolis mass flow rate/density/viscosity sensor designed to be installed in a pipe through which a fluid flows at least temporarily, and comprising:

- 5     - a first measuring tube bent to a V shape in a first plane symmetrically with respect to a first axis of symmetry;
- a second measuring tube bent to a V shape in a second plane symmetrically with respect to a second axis of symmetry,
- 10    -- which measuring tubes are arranged parallel to each other and are each of one-piece construction, and
- each of which measuring tubes has
  - 15     --- a straight inlet portion with an inlet axis lying in the first plane and second plane, respectively,
  - a straight outlet portion with an outlet axis lying in the first plane and second plane, respectively, and aligned with the inlet axis,
  - an inlet bend connected with the inlet portion,
  - an outlet bend connected with the outlet portion,
  - 20     --- a first straight tube portion connected with the inlet bend,
  - a second straight tube portion connected with the outlet bend, and
  - a vertex bend connected with the first and second
  - 25     straight tube portions,
  - which inlet portions are fixed in an inlet manifold, which outlet portions are fixed in an outlet manifold, and
  - which manifolds are mounted in a support frame which
  - 30     forms part of a housing;
  - an excitation arrangement
  - which in operation causes the measuring tubes to vibrate as a tuning fork,
  - a first portion of which is fixed to the vertex bend of
  - 35     the first measuring tube in the area of the axis of symmetry of the first measuring tube, and

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- a second portion of which is fixed to the vertex bend of the second measuring tube in the area of the axis of symmetry of the second measuring tube;
- a first velocity or displacement sensor,
- 5 -- a first portion of which is fixed to the first straight tube portion of the first measuring tube, and
- a second portion of which is fixed to the first straight tube portion of the second measuring tube;
- a second velocity or displacement sensor, positioned
- 10 symmetrically with respect to the axes of symmetry of the measuring tubes,
- a first portion of which is fixed to the second straight tube portion of the first measuring tube, and a second portion of which is fixed to the second straight tube
- 15 portion of the second measuring tube;
- a feedthrough mounted in the support frame opposite the vertex bends and containing several electric conductors; and
- a printed-circuit board attached to the support frame and
- 20 extending between the support frame and the vertex bends and having conducting tracks
- to which leads of the excitation system and of the velocity or displacement sensors are connected.
- 25 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the measuring tubes
- are rigidly connected by a first node plate in the vicinity of a location
- where the respective inlet portion passes into the
- 30 respective inlet bend,
- are rigidly connected by a second node plate in the vicinity of a location
- where the respective inlet bend passes into the respective first straight tube portion,
- 35 - are rigidly connected by a third node plate in the vicinity of a location

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- where the respective outlet portion passes into the respective outlet bend, and
- are rigidly connected by a fourth node plate in the vicinity of a location
- 5 -- where the respective outlet bend passes into the respective second straight tube portion.

According to a first development of the invention and/or of the above preferred embodiment, electrodynamic velocity  
10 sensors are used and the excitation system is of the electrodynamic type.

According to a second development of the invention, which can also be used with the above preferred embodiment and/or  
15 the first development,

- the support frame is of one-piece construction and is made of stainless sheet steel of constant width and thickness having a front face and a rear face, comprises:
  - 20 -- a plane inlet frame portion, which has the inlet manifold welded therein,
  - a plane outlet frame portion, which has the outlet manifold welded therein,
  - a plane feedthrough frame portion connecting the inlet  
25 frame portion and outlet frame portion and having the feedthrough mounted therein in a pressure-tight manner,
  - a first plane extension frame portion extending from the inlet frame portion at an angle greater than 90°,
  - a bent vertex frame portion passing into the first  
30 extension frame portion, and
  - a second plane extension frame portion extending from the outlet frame portion at said angle and passing into the vertex frame portion; and
- the support frame is supplemented by a plane front sheet  
35 of stainless steel, which is welded to the front, and a

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plane rear sheet of the same steel, which is welded to the rear face, to form the housing.

According to a third development of the invention, which can also be used with the preferred embodiment and/or the first and/or second developments, the feedthrough comprises:

- a flange attached to the support frame and having a hole;
- the printed-circuit board, which is passed through a slot formed in the feedthrough frame portion and extends into the flange, with the printed-circuit board and the slot separated by a distance sufficient for electric isolation;
- a disk of insulating material resting on the feedthrough frame portion and through which the printed-circuit board is passed; and
- an insulating compound filling a portion of the hole lying above the disk, the insulating compound having a thickness at least equal to the gap length specified for type of protection Ex-d as a function of gap width.

One advantage of the invention is that it permits the construction of Coriolis mass flow rate/density/viscosity sensors whose overall length, i.e., the length along the inlet/outlet axis, is considerably shorter than the overall length of the assembly according to U.S. Patent 5,796,011. This is due to, among other things, the V shape of the measuring tube. A compact sensor with the desired measurement accuracy is obtained.

Furthermore, the design of the housing, which consists essentially of a support frame, a front steel sheet, and a rear steel sheet, contributes to the fact that the Coriolis sensor can be manufactured at very low cost. Manufacturing costs are also kept low through the use of the printed-circuit board for the feedthrough, since the board provides

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a simple and low-cost electrical connection between the excitation system and the sensors on the one hand and evaluation electronics on the other.

5

### Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will now be explained in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, which show a preferred embodiment of the invention. Corresponding components are designated by the same reference numerals throughout the various figures, but reference numerals are repeated in subsequent figures only if this appears appropriate. In the drawings:

15

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing mechanical details of a Coriolis sensor, with its housing not completed;

20

Fig. 2 is a front view of the Coriolis sensor of Fig. 1, again with its housing not completed, but with additional electrical details;

25

Fig. 3 is a section taken along line A-A of Fig. 2, showing the Coriolis sensor in a plan view, but with the housing completed; and

30

Fig. 4 is a section taken along line B-B of Fig. 2, showing the Coriolis sensor in a side view and again with the housing completed.

### Detailed Description of Exemplary Embodiments

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While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, exemplary embodiments thereof have been shown by way of example in the drawings and will

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herein be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that there is no intent to limit the invention to the particular forms disclosed, but on the contrary, the invention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing only mechanical details of a Coriolis mass flow rate/density/viscosity sensor, referred to herein as a Coriolis sensor 10 for short, but with its housing not completed in order to more clearly show its internal construction, and Fig. 2 is a corresponding front view with additional electrical details.

Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional views of Fig. 2 with the housing completed. Because of the representation chosen, a perspective Fig. 1 along with front, plan, and side views, in the following the figures are described not one after the other, but together.

Coriolis sensor 10 has a first V-shaped measuring tube 1, which is bent in a first plane symmetrically with respect to a first axis of symmetry. A second V-shaped measuring tube 2 is bent in a second plane symmetrically with respect to a second axis of symmetry. Measuring tubes 1, 2 are arranged parallel to each other, and each of them is of one-piece construction.

Measuring tube 1 has a straight inlet portion 11 with an inlet axis lying in the first plane, and a straight outlet portion 12 with an outlet axis lying in the first plane and aligned with the inlet axis; a common axis is thus obtained, which will hereinafter be referred to as an inlet/outlet axis.

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Measuring tube 2 has a straight inlet portion 21 with an inlet axis lying in the second plane, a straight outlet portion 22 (visible only in Fig. 3) with an outlet axis lying in the second plane and aligned with the inlet axis; this common axis, too, will hereinafter be referred to as an inlet/outlet axis.

Measuring tube 1 further has an inlet bend 13 connected with inlet portion 11, an outlet bend 14 connected with outlet portion 12, a first straight tube portion 15 connected with inlet bend 13, a second straight tube portion 16 connected with outlet bend 14, and a vertex bend 17 connected with the first and second straight tube portions 15, 16.

Measuring tube 2 further has an inlet bend 23 connected with inlet portion 21, and outlet bend 24 (visible only in Fig. 3) connected with outlet portion 22, a first straight tube portion 25 connected with inlet bend 23, a second straight tube portion 26 connected with outlet bend 24, and a vertex bend 27 connected with the straight tube portions 25, 26. In the embodiment shown, the curvature of the axis of vertex bend 17 and that of vertex bend 27 correspond practically to the arc of a circle.

Inlet portions 11, 21 are fixed in an inlet manifold 18, and outlet portions 12, 22 are fixed in an outlet manifold 19. These manifolds 18, 19 are mounted in a support frame 30, which forms part of a housing 3 (visible only in Figs. 3 and 4).

In the embodiment, measuring tubes 1, 2 and manifolds 18, 19 are made of stainless steel. Preferably, the stainless steel with the European material number 1.4539, corresponding to the American designation 904 L, is used for measuring tubes 1, 2, and the stainless steel with the



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European material number 1.4404, corresponding to the American designation 316 L, is used for manifolds 18, 19.

5 Coriolis sensor 10 is designed to be installed in a pipe through which a fluid to be measured flows at least temporarily. To that end, the manufacturer provides inlet and outlet manifolds 18, 19 with customized connection means, such as connections with an internal or external thread, flanges, or clamping devices as are commercially  
10 available, for example, under the registered trademark Triclamp.

Like measuring tubes 1, 2, support frame 30 is of one-piece construction. It was made from a flat bar of high-grade  
15 steel and of constant width and thickness by suitably bending the bar and welding its ends, see the joint 33, and it has a front face 31 and a rear face 32 (visible only in Figs. 3 and 4).

20 Support frame 30 comprises a plane inlet frame portion 34, in which inlet manifold 18 is fixed by welding, and a plane outlet frame portion 35, in which outlet manifold 19 is fixed by welding, see in Fig. 2 the portions 18 and 19 protruding from support frame 30, with associated welds 18'  
25 and 19', respectively.

Support frame 30 further comprises a plane feedthrough frame portion 36, which connects inlet frame portion 34 and outlet frame portion 35, and in which a feedthrough 37  
30 (visible only in Fig. 4) is fixed in a pressure-tight manner. Feedthrough frame portion 36 forms respective right angles with inlet and outlet frame portions 34, 35.

Support frame 30 further comprises a first plane extension  
35 portion 38, which extends from inlet frame portion 34 at an angle greater than 90°, in the embodiment approximately

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120°. Support frame 30 finally comprises a bent vertex portion 39, which passes into extension portion 38, and a second plane extension portion 40, which extends from outlet frame portion 35 at the above-mentioned angle and passes into vertex portion 39.

Support frame 30 is supplemented by a plane front sheet 41 of stainless steel welded to front face 31 and a preferably plane rear sheet 42 of the same steel welded to rear face 32 to form the housing 3, so that the latter is pressure-tight. Front and rear sheets 41, 42 can only be seen in Figs. 3 and 4. In the embodiment, the steel preferably used for housing 3 is the stainless steel with the European material number 1.4301, which corresponds to the American designation 304.

The preferably plane front and rear sheets 41, 42 result in a higher stiffness of housing 3 under compressive stress in the direction of the inlet/outlet axis than if these sheets were provided with longitudinal crimps. Measuring tubes 1, 2 are rigidly connected by a first node plate 51 in the vicinity of a location where the respective inlet portion 11, 21 passes into the respective inlet bend 13, 23, and by a second node plate 52 in the vicinity of a location where the respective inlet bend 13, 23 passes into the respective first straight tube portion 15, 25.

Furthermore, measuring tubes 1, 2 are rigidly connected by a third node plate 53 in the vicinity of a location where the respective outlet portion 12, 22 passes into the respective outlet bend 14, 24, and by a fourth node plate 54 in the vicinity of a location where the respective outlet bend 14, 24 passes into the respective second straight tube portion 16, 26.

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The four node plates 51, 52, 53, 54 are preferably thin plates of stainless steel, particularly of the same steel as that used for housing 3. These plates are provided with holes whose diameters correspond to the outside diameters of measuring tubes 1, 2, and with slots, so that they can be first clamped onto and then brazed to measuring tubes 1, 2, with the slots being brazed together as well, so that the plates are seated on measuring tubes 1, 2 unslotted as node plates.

10

In operation, an excitation system 6 vibrates measuring tubes 1, 2 as a tuning fork at a frequency equal or close to the mechanical resonance frequency of the vibrating system formed by measuring tubes 1, 2. This vibration frequency, as is well known, is dependent on the density of the fluid flowing through measuring tubes 1, 2. Therefore, the density of the fluid can be determined from the vibration frequency.

15

A first portion 61 of excitation system 6 is fixed to vertex bend 17 of measuring tube 1 in the area of the above-mentioned axis of symmetry of this tube, and a second portion 62 of excitation system 6 is fixed to vertex bend 27 of measuring tube 2 in the area of the above-mentioned axis of symmetry of this tube, see Fig.4.

20

In the embodiment shown in the figures, excitation system 6 is an electrodynamic shaker, i.e., portion 61 is a coil and portion 62 a permanent magnet that cooperates with the coil by riding therein.

25

Excitation system 6 is supplied with AC power from a driver circuit (not shown), which may, for instance, be a PLL circuit that continuously adjusts the instantaneous resonance frequency of the vibrating system of measuring tubes 1, 2. Such a PLL circuit is disclosed in U.S. Patent

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4,801,897, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

5 A first velocity or displacement sensor 7 and a second velocity or displacement sensor 8, which are mounted on measuring tubes 1, 2 symmetrically with respect to the aforementioned axes of symmetry, produce measurement signals from which the mass flow rate, the density, and, if desired, the viscosity of the fluid can be determined.

10

A first portion 71 of velocity or displacement sensor 7 is fixed to the straight portion 15 of measuring tube 1, and a second portion 72 is fixed to the straight portion 25 of measuring tube 2, see Fig. 3. A first portion 81 of  
15 velocity or displacement sensor 8 is fixed to the straight portion 16 of measuring tube 1, and a second portion 82 is fixed to the straight portion 26 of measuring tube 2, see Fig. 3.

20

In the embodiment shown in the figures, velocity or displacement sensors 7, 8 are preferably electrodynamic velocity sensors; thus, each of portions 71, 81 is a coil, and each of portion 72, 82 is a permanent magnet that can ride in the associated coil.

25

As already briefly mentioned above, feedthrough 37, which contains several electric conductors, is mounted in support frame 30 opposite vertex bends 17, 27, and thus opposite vertex frame portion 39, particularly in a pressure-tight  
30 manner. To that end, a flange 90 is attached to support frame 30; preferably, flange 90 is welded to support frame 30. Flange 90 has a hole 91, so that feedthrough 37 is accessible from outside housing 3.

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Feedthrough 37 comprises a printed-circuit board 96, which is fastened to support frame 30 by means of an angled support plate 95 and which extends between support frame 30 and the vertex bends toward the latter. Printed circuit board 96 has conducting tracks formed thereon, cf. conducting track 97, which are only visible in Fig. 2.

Connected to respective ones of these conducting tracks are leads 63, 64 of excitation system 6, leads 73, 74 of velocity sensor 7, leads 83, 84 of velocity sensor 8, and leads 93, 94 of a temperature sensor 9, which are thus also connect to the individual conductors of feedthrough 37. Leads 63, 64, 73, 74, 83, 84, 93, 94 can only be seen in Fig. 2. In addition, a conducting track SN to ground is provided on the printed-circuit board, which is mechanically and, thus, electrically attached to the metallic support plate 95.

In the embodiment shown, temperature sensor 9 (visible only in Figs. 2 and 3) is attached to outlet bend 14 of measuring tube 1, for instance with adhesive, and is preferably a platinum resistance element. As mentioned above, it serves to measure the current temperature of the fluid. Temperature sensor 9 may also be positioned at any other suitable location of measuring tubes 1, 2.

Feedthrough 37 further comprises a slot 361 formed in feedthrough frame portion 36, through which the printed-circuit board 96 is passed and extends into flange 90, with a distance sufficient for electrical isolation being maintained between printed circuit board 96 and slot 361.

Furthermore, printed-circuit board 96 is passed through a disk 362 of insulating material resting on feedthrough frame portion 36. An insulating compound 363 completely fills a portion of hole 91 lying above disk 362, and may

also have penetrated into the space between printed-circuit board 96 and the internal wall of slot 363.

5 The thickness of insulating compound 363 in the direction  
of the open end of hole 91 is at least equal to the gap  
length required for type of protection Ex-d according to  
European Standard EN 50014 and EN 50018 as a function of  
gap width, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated  
by reference. These standards correspond to comparable  
10 standards of other countries.

As Coriolis sensor 10 has to be equipped with associated  
control and evaluation electronics to obtain an operational  
Coriolis mass flow rate/density/viscosity meter, a housing  
15 (not shown) for those control and evaluation electronics or  
a terminal arrangement (not shown) for a cable running to a  
control and evaluation electronics housing remote from the  
Coriolis sensor is screwed to flange 90.

20 While the invention has been illustrated and described in  
detail in the drawing and foregoing description, such  
illustration and description is to be considered as  
exemplary and not restrictive in character, it being  
understood that only exemplary embodiments have been shown  
25 and described and that all changes and modifications that  
come within the spirit of the invention are desired to be  
protected.